

MAY BE ANOTHER DISASTER TO A BIG OCEAN LINER

**An Unknown American Steamship
Ashore in Bad Weather on the
Coast of Wales.**

ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.

HOLYHEAD, Jan. 26.—An American liner, name unknown, is ashore on the coast of Wales. Heavy seas are breaking over her. A portion of the crew are ashore but the remainder of the crew and passengers are unable to land.

The reports of the disaster are meager. They may have been brought to Holyhead by some of the mail packets which run from that point to Queenstown and other Irish ports or may have been cabled from the Fastnet light, a famous lighthouse which marks the entrance to the Irish sea from the Atlantic. The Welsh coast is some distance south of Holy head.

Undertaker's Boycott.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Undertakers of Jersey City have black listed 469 families, no members of which may be buried until they pay for funerals previously conducted and not settled for.

Wild Arizona Camels.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 26.—Colorado has been penetrated by wild camels from the Arizona desert, descendants of the herd placed there by the Government over fifty years ago.

Boycott of Negroes.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 26.—White people have served notice on the postmasters at Jackson and in Lincoln Co., Miss., to discontinue the employment of negro mail carriers.

To Combat Plague Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The commercial bodies of this city have appointed a committee to take action about the reports concerning bubonic plague in San Francisco.

Raining Up North.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Continuous rains in Southern Oregon and Northern California have caused great washouts. There is much delay in travel.

A Boxer Governor.

PEKING, Jan. 26.—Foreign ministers have protested against the reappointment of the Governor of Chili, who was deposed after the Boxer trouble.

Blockade Will Be Raised.

LA GUAYRA, Jan. 26.—A British naval officer says it is the intention of the allies to raise the Venezuelan blockade on Wednesday.

To Wed a Prince.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 26.—The engagement is announced of Miss M. Angie Graham to Prince Yi, heir to the Korean throne.

Sugar as Usual.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The price of raw sugar remains unchanged from the last report.

Flour Going Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Flour has advanced in price twenty cents a barrel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Judge W. R. Day of Ohio has been appointed a member of the United States Supreme Court. He is now United States Circuit Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, and was Secretary of State under McKinley, resigning to go to Paris as a member of the peace commission which negotiated the settlement of the war with Spain. He succeeds Justice Shiras on the Supreme bench.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 25.—The overdue steamer Dawson City from Lynn Canal ports, bringing passengers and treasure from the Southern Alaskan ports, arrived safely today.

PALO ALTO, Cal., Jan. 25.—The Leland Stanford Memorial church at the University was dedicated today. There was a large gathering of students, alumni and prominent clergymen.

ARMAGH, Jan. 25.—Fire this morning destroyed property in the business section of the city amounting to a half million dollars.

GOES TO COMMAND THE ASIATIC NAVAL STATION



Gallant Flag Officer in Honolulu Who Served Under Farragut In Civil War.

CAPTAIN PHILIP H. COOPER, who arrived on the Korea is one of the ablest officers in the service. He graduated from Annapolis in 1863, one year before the expiration of his term, in order that he might see some real warfare; and he served gallantly under Admirals Farragut and Thatcher during the Civil War. He was one of the heroes of Mobile bay, and later took a prominent part in the defense of the city. At the conclusion of the war he was assigned to a number of offices of importance. Among them were a commandship on board the Sabine, an instructorship at the academy, a place with the surveying expedition of 1871, in charge of a torpedo station, coast survey work, command of the Swatara on the Asiatic station, charge of various departments at the navy yards, and, in 1894, the superintendency of the Naval Academy. Upon being promoted to the rank of Captain he was given command of the San Francisco, and in 1898 he was placed in command of the newly reconstructed cruiser Chicago. Lately he has commanded the battleship Iowa and goes from here to the command of the Asiatic Station.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The time for the ratification of the Cuba treaty has been considerably extended.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The German and British alliance is very unpopular. It is reported that friction has already occurred between the two Powers.

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 26.—Silver continues to decline in an unprecedented way. It is feared that the decline of silver will result in commercial disturbances and panics throughout the islands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Doblin, the witness in the Congressman Lessler bribery inquiry, who accused Congressman Quigg of an attempt to bribe Lessler, now says that Lessler induced him to commit perjury. The new statement of Doblin has created a sensation and prosecutions are possible.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Local bankers have offered to guarantee the indebtedness of Venezuela. The offer of United States Minister Bowen that 30 per cent of the Venezuela customs be taken by the Powers to secure the payment of Venezuela's indebtedness has been accepted. The blockade of the Venezuela ports has been raised.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Senator Morgan of the canal committee has introduced a resolution in the Senate calling for precautions in the Panama deal and questioning the credentials of Ferran of Colombia, who has had charge of the negotiations. Morgan's resolution also questions the validity of the Colombian government's right to sign the treaty.

COINAGE MUST BE CHANGED THIS YEAR

**Terms of the Bill Will Call for Quick
Action--Debate Before Measure
Is Passed.**

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Hawaiian matters have been moving forward rapidly since the last mail closed here for the Islands. The Hawaiian coinage bill passed the House last Tuesday, the day after the mail left but that fact was known in Honolulu before Tuesday evening. The amendments on the Senate bill, put in by the House, were promptly accepted by the Senate, on motion of Senator Foraker, and, as I have already cabled, the bill has gone to the President for signature and probably will be law before this reaches Honolulu.

One important item in connection with this long desired legislation should be noted by the people and bankers in the Islands. The time limit for turning in the silver coins of Hawaii is fixed at January 1, 1904. Therefore the people have less than one year in which to get the silver money of Hawaii out of circulation and receive therefor good silver money coined in the mints of the United States. This short time limit was an oversight. When the bill was drawn last year it was for enactment at the last session of Congress. Mr. William Haywood who has worked with consummate tact to secure the legislation, was in the House gallery last Wednesday when the bill was read a third time for passage. Then it occurred to him that the time limit had not been moved forward this session another year, but it was too late at that time to interfere in the House. There have been so many delays in getting the bill passed that Mr. Haywood thought it inadvisable to have the change made by the Senate, as a conference would be necessary between the two houses and that might drag along for some weeks and in the hurry of the closing days of Congress the bill might be lost altogether.

"I have been to the Treasury officials," said Mr. Haywood today, "and urged upon them the taking of immediate steps to carry the coinage law into effect. I regret that the time limit is so short but nevertheless I believe it will be sufficient. I know the Treasury Department is quite as anxious as the people in Hawaii are to have the Hawaiian coins exchanged for our own coins."

One gratifying feature about the law is that it provides for recoinage on much more advantageous terms than were accorded to the Porto Ricans in the recoinage of their silver.

I transmitted to the Advertiser last winter the terms of the Senate bill, as it passed there, and also the terms of the bill as it was amended in the House committee on coinage. The only difference between the Senate bill and the bill as it passed the House was in two sections. The House amended the second section so that it shall read:

Sec. 2. That when such coins have been received by either Government they shall be transmitted to the mint at San Francisco, in sums of less than \$500, to be recoinced into subsidiary silver coins of the United States, the expense of transportation to be paid by the United States.

The other amendment was a new section, to be known as Section 8 and reading:

Sec. 8. That the sum of \$10,000, or so much as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, from any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the expenses of transporting said coins from the Hawaiian Islands to the mint at San Francisco, and a return of a like amount in the subsidiary coins of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands.

All efforts to amend the bill in the House last Tuesday failed except for the two committee amendments, just given, and those were promptly adopted. It was these same two amendments which Senator Foraker took up in the Senate Thursday. Those amendments were promptly adopted there without debate. That made it unnecessary to send the bill to conference and therefore, as soon as it could be engrossed and signed by President pro tempore Frye and Speaker Henderson it went to the President.

THE HOUSE DEBATE.

There was little of interest to the people of Hawaii in the hour's debate on the coinage bill in the House, as a good part of that time was taken up by Representatives Gaines, of Tenn., and Cochran, of Missouri, in long-winded speeches on finance, not altogether pertinent to the pending legislation. Mr. Hill, of Conn., a good friend of Hawaii, had the bill in charge and Mr. Cochran had charge of the time on the Democratic side. Mr. Hill explained the reasons for the bill, detailing how a million dollars in silver coins had been put in circulation by the monarchy a few years ago. Some \$900,000 of those coins, bearing the likeness of King Kalakaua, were now in circulation, but were not legal tender. The coins passed in the Islands, because the bankers had agreed to pass them as such. The banks are now contemplating refusing those coins, said Mr. Hill, and postmasters from all over the Islands have been writing here to know what they should do, when the coins are tendered to them. Mr. Hill showed that the net apparent profit to the United States by having the silver recoinced would be \$15,000. He said that the bill had been approved by Republicans and Democrats in the Senate and had also been unanimously favored by the Commission of Senators who visited Hawaii last summer.

Mr. Hill then explained the two committee amendments, one for the United States to bear all the expense of transportation, as Hawaii, now a territory, has no funds with which to help pay the expense of transportation, which expense it was originally proposed should be borne equally between the United States and Hawaii. The other amendment provided for the recoinage of the Hawaiian money at its circulation value.

Mr. Bell, of Colorado, asked if the government could not make \$600,000 on the transaction if it simply went into the market and purchased silver bullion for the new coins for Hawaii. Mr. Hill said that would undoubtedly be true, but the government would then be transferring a loss of \$600,000 to the Hawaiian people, who would have to sell their coins for bullion value.

Mr. Gaines of Tenn., spoke at considerable length and was succeeded by Mr. Shafroth of Colo., who said it had been claimed three years ago in behalf of the bill that unless it was enacted into law the Hawaiian coins would go to a discount. He believed that the problem

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